NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,

DYFICE N. W. CORNER OF NASSAU AND PULTON STE

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. SECADWAY THEATER, Broadway-GLADIATOR-THE NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway-Rombo AND JULIA-

SOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-Good FOR NOT SEVEN TEMPTATIONS DICK OF DEATH.

WALLACE'S THEATES, Broadway-STATE Pr-LONDON ASSURANCE. AMERICAN MUSEUM-Afferson-AMBRO AN GWINNEY PRODUCTION OF THE GARE-MAID OF THE AMOUNTAIN. WOOD'S MINSTRELS-Mochanics' Hal' 4-478 Broadway SUCKLEY'S OPER'S HOUSE, 585 Brondway-BUCK MMPIRE HALL 506 Broadway- PANOBAMA OF EUROPE

PERHAMS BURLESQUE 'S FERA HOUSE, 663 Broad New York, T monday, May 1, 1855.

Maj is for Europe.
THE NEW YORK I SERALF —EDITION FOR EUROPE. The Collins mall | steams sip Pacific, Captain Nye, will leave this port to-n sorror , at twelve o'clock, for Liver pool.

The European w ,ails ' will close in this city at half-pas

ten e'clock, to m error, morning.

THE HERALD (print of in English and French) will be published at to m o'cl ock in the morning. Single copies,

in wrappers, sixperice.
Sabscript fone wid advertisements for any edition the NEW Y ORE BERALD will be received at the following

The News.

The steamship Philadelphia, from New Orleans and Havana, are ived at this port yesterday. Our ndents, writing on 23d of April, notice the arrival of the Uw ited States sloop-of war Jamestown bearing the bres .d pennant of Commodors Crabbe, on the 15th ultime , and her departure for Key West on 17th of same v lonth. The Jamestown fired a national salute on U ie 16th, but as the Spanish officials did not return it until after a lapse of three hours, Gen. Concha deig red to explain that he had ordered the officer in oc mmand of the guns under arrest for neglect of duf .v. It was thought that Commodore Mc Cauley would spend seven days in official intercourse wit h the Captain General, and that at the end of that period all our documents of accusation with al', the records of executive explanation would be forwarded to Madrid. Seven thou wand five hundred troops-black, mulatto and white-appeared at the review which Comu McCauley and Captain Eagle, with the British and French officers, attended. The soldiers made a good appearance. Several political characters had departed for Spain and England. Rodriguez, the betrayer of Pinto, had appeared in public; but the shouts of popular execuation were so terrific, he trampes sailed for New York in the Philadelphia. The volunteers were subscribing for the purchase of Minie rifles. In private company the Spaniards bluster quite loud with regard to the United States. Four of their officers were well thrashed by three Creole gentlemen in a "free fight" at the Tacon theatre lately. Dr. Worrell, United States Consu at Matanuas, had left for the United States. The health of the island was good. Saveral incidents. locked on as omens of evil import, had occurred in Havana. Trade remained uncharged.

The Know Nothing movement in this has attracted the serious notice of the European people and presses. We have already given the English and French views of the subject, as expressed through their most influential papers. We to-day give the Spanish or Hispano-American view of the same subject, as expressed in the Cuban journal, the Diario de la Marina. Significantly enough, the Spanish is quite in accord with the English and French sentiment, and thinks that the Know Nothing movement in the United States is perfectly right in its conception and design. It expresses, however, its doubts as thinks that the remedy is now too late -it should have been applied twenty years ago. The Diario makes use of one of the same arguments in fave: of Knew Nothingism which that curious entity nees against foreigners, namely: that every race abould cling to, reverence and observe their ancient menners, habitudes and institutions. The article,

if not very instructive, is somewhat suggestive. Late news from New Mexico consists of account of skirmish s between the government troops and parties of Utsh and Apache Indians. We are evidently in for a war as troublesome and as costly as the Florida campaigns during the Van Buren times Cotton was active jesterday, the sales having

rea hed about 5,000 bales, part in transitu. The market closed at about I sent advance. Flour declined about 124c, per barrel; among the sales were 500 barrels common State, deliverable in June, at \$8 75. Southern white wheat sold at \$2 65, which was a decline on previous sales. Corn sold more freely, and at a decline on white, which sold at \$1 11 a \$1 12, while vellow sold at \$1 13 a \$1 14, closing at \$1 13b. Pork was irregular, though without change of moment in prizes. Other provisions were without alteration of moment. About 960 bales of cotton were engaged for Liverpool a

3-16d. for compressed, and 7 32d. for uncompressed. The case of the New Haven Railload Company sgainst the holders of stock issued during the presidercy of Robert Schoyler, came up in the Suoreme Court, before Judge Cowles, yesterday. A report of the proceedings is given elsewhere.

The Liquor Dealers' Society of Kings county me! in Brooklya yesterday afternoon, and perfected its organization by the election of officers and the enrollment of members. Captain French, of New York, urged the expediency of a united, determined, but legal opposition to the new prohibitory law, lute necessity of sweeping the temperance men from the political field at the next fall election by a powerful "balance of power party," ormposed of men interested in the liquor trade The adverse action of the clergy was severely animadverted on, as it was said that they were working to effect a union of Church and State, which would be dangerous to freedom. Col. Gardiner, of William burg, sketched out the material of a pow erful army of auti cierical crusaders, which he said could be brought to bear with great effect against church building and "donation visits." A list of the officers elected is given in our report.

The femperance men are moving already towards the enforcement of the Maine law. The Carson League held a meeting list night in the lecture room of the Mercanti e Library Association, in Astor place, w ich was eloquently addressed by the Rev E. H. Capin. A report will be found in another column. In Allany county the League is vary active, its agents Naving been warmly endorsed by the executive committee of the State Temperance

A serious accident occurred on the railroad by sween Rochever and Syracuse on Sunday night The train struck a horse, and the last car was preolpitated down an emback ment twenty feet. The car contained eight persons, one of whom, M. O. Wilder, of Cananda gus, was it stantly killed. Six other occupants of the car were badly hurt, am mg them Mesers. S. H. Ingersoll and Ci von Bainard,

The Governor of Missacone the has vesped the | southers?

bill granting a State loan of a million dollars to the

To day is appointer, for opening the canals of this State, and from information received at the Canal Department yest enday there is no doubt that all the canels will be ready for navigation this morning. Gov. Reed er, of Kansas, reached his home at Easton P a., yesterday. He was welcomed by a addres sed them upon the subject of the tro sgitate the Territory. He regards Kansas as equered by the armed squatters f om Missouri; and it is certain that they did "flax out" their abolition opponents at the recent election pretty

The Southern Railroad Convention commanced its sittings at Washington yesterday. Sixteen roads were represented.

The Crops—Good Prospect—Agriculture North and South—Necessity of Liberal Products and Prudent Consumption.

Our Northern exchanges, from Long Island to the Missouri river, assure us that there is a good prospect for an unusually large product of wheat and other crops of small grain the coming season. The news to this effect from the great Northwest is especially cheering. Spurred up by the high prices of the last year's scanty returns, the farmers out there have provided for an abundant harvest, and they are appropriating the opening spring in active plowing and sowing in order to supply as far as possible all existing and prospective deficiencies elsewhere. This is good, and we are glad to hear it; for the important question of a substantial relief from the present "hard times," or of another revulsion like that of 1836-'37, will depend very much upon the general yield of our approaching wheat harvest, and our autumn supplies of Indian corn.

From the South, on the other hand, our ac counts of the opening of the new season are less flattering. Fires prevail in the woods along the Atlantic coast, from Virginia to Georgia, clearly indicating continued deficiencies of rain, while from Kentucky to Louisiana the severity of last year's drought has well nigh exhausted their stores of the last season's supplies. We presume, however, that they have made ample provisions for the next winter in planting more and larger fields of corn than ever heretofore. Their increased facilities of communication with the Atlantic markets will render any surplusage of theirs in this great staple hereafter a cash article; and this fact, together with the suggestive deficiencies of the last season, has, we dare say, resulted in corresponding preparations for an extra crop.

We adverted the other day to the fact that notwithstanding the South suffered as severely last year from drought and pestilence as this section, they have experienced very little of the suspensions of business and the incipient famine which have pressed upon us for the last six months so heavily in the North. South of Mason and Dixon's line they have had little or no necessity for soup houses, and none of those distressing cases of destitution and starvation which, in this feature, have ranked New York so unnaturally with the over-populated and ill-fed cities of the Old World. And why this remarkable distinction between the North and the South? The reasons are obvious. The South is a great agricultural community, rest ing upon a system of slave labor, and steadily devoted to the cultivation of the soil. The slaves of the Southern corn and cotton fields are permanently established in the business, and subject to no enticements calling them off to other pursuits. In the North, what with California and its gold mines, bank and stock speculations, manufacturing and merchandizing, the learned professions, tavern keeping and liquor selling, huckstering, gambling, loafing, the dirty trade of politics, and other vagabondizing substitutes for honest labor, an undue proportion of our young men of the "rural districts have been drawn off from our producers and added to the consumers of our breadstuffs and provisions. These, in addition to the annua! influx of three or four hundred-thousand to our hard experience of this last winter, and in our still existing famine prices of the prime ne-

cessities of life. The gold mines of California have been the primary cause of this unwholesome industrial revolution. Thousands of our young men have been drawn away to California; they have sent us back their monthly shipments of millions of gold, and these supplies have given that impulse to banking, stockjobbing, speculations and swindling which, in conjunction with our accessions of consumers from Europe, short crops, and other secondary causes, have brought up flour to twelve dollars a barrel and beef to fifteen and eighteen ceats a pound.

We have bad a fair warning. The laws of trade, like the laws of nature, may not be violated with impunity. We must have a reaction or a collapse. We have seen that while under the steady regulations of this much abused institution of slavery the South are comparative. ly secure against famine, bread riots, and business depressions throwing thousands out of employment, we of the North, with all our gold all our banks and brokers, and all the blessines of free soil, free schools and free laber, have very narrowly escaped another general breakdown from our famine prices for bread, the pressure of debts upon us, Schuyler frauds, overtrading, speculating and stock. jobbing. For six months we have been struggling against a collapse, nor is the danger yet over. A bountiful yield of wheat and corn may set us right again; but another season of short crops would bring upon the North, at least,

all the evils of general bankruptcy and ruin. Let our farmers secure the labor that is adrift, and do their utmost for an extra supply of breadstuffs and provisions. We know not when the European war may end; and short supplies in Europe, may possibly drive a largely increased emigration to our shores. We have had our carnival, and the expenses must be paid Economy and retrenchment will be necessary to meet the bill. Every bushel of grain that our farmers can produce will be wanted for the next season, though every distillery and brewery in the Union should be stopped. In fine, with good crops this year, prudence in business, caution in speculating and stockjobbing, more drinking of cold water and less of brandy, whiskey and lager bier, Maine law or no Maine law, we may weather the storm. To go on as we have been going, drawing off from the soil our country population into our cities and towns after the speculating bubbles of the hour, while Europe is swelling by legions at a time the list of our consumers, can only result in a revulsion which will compel thousands upon thousands of our Northern people to emigrate to the South, or to rise in arms for bacad, or to perish from starvation. What say our free soil philo-

COMMENCEMENT OF THE SATURNALIA .- ACording to the law passed last session, no liquor licenses can be sold this day or hereafter. Some difference of opinion exists between the temperance party and the public on the legal consequences of the termination of the license system. The former seem to think that, the right to sell liquor removed by the stoppage of the licenses, total abstinence will follow as a matter of course, and that people will not sell. In other words they argue that the right to sell liquor is not a natural right but an artiacial or legal one, limited to certain persons and on certain conditions by express grant: which grant being revoked, the right ceases, and the mere sale of liquor becomes an offence at common law.

The public on the contrary (and the authorities) reason that the grape was given to mun for his use, and that therefore the traffic in its fruit or the juice thereof is obviously, by the laws of nature, open to all, and cannot be restricted or limited without express statute. That, as to the argument that spirituous liquors are a neisance, why almost every good thing may be a nuisance if used in excess: printing, guspowder, medicine, animal food, &c. may all prove nuisances, if ill-used; but no one would think of indicting them as such. That, at common law, the right to sell the juice of the grape has always been considered so clear that it has always, both in England and here, been restricted by special statute. In this country, indeed, the point was settled long ago in the State of Pennsylvania, at the time of the Whiskey riots; had the right to sell liquor been an artificial right, and not a natural one, there could have been no controversy in that case. The pretension raised by the distillers was that their right was so clear so natural, that government could not even tax their stills; to which Washington's answer was that, clear as was their right to make and sell whiskey, the right of the government to tax that or any branch of industry was equally clear. Of course, if Washington had believed that the sale of liquor was in itself a crime, a thing forbidden by nature or common law, this position would never have been assumed. He would have taken the shorter course of treating them as offenders against the law, and dealt

with them accordingly. But we apprehend the teetotallers will find very few in their own body to argue for any length of time that there exists in this city after this day any restraint whatever on the sale of liquor. They will in all probability make a feeble show of resistance to the inevitable course of events. The Lieutenant Governor will deplore the result, and prepare to weigh the chances whether it will pay better to be a teetotaller or not at the next session of the Legislature. Meanwhile nothing but great prudence and self-control in the masses will save the city from the saturnalia.

SECRETARY MARCY, THE CUBA QUESTION AND THE VIRGINIA ELECTION-MORE TREACHERY. We are privately informed from Washington from a highly mepectable source, that Secretary Marcy has been playing the traitor to Henry A. Wise and the Virginia democracy upon the Cuba question. It will be remen pered that shortly after the return of Mr. Soulé rom Spain, Tammany Hall took a very bold stand upon Cuba, and one object of this was to give Mr. Wise a lift in Virginia as a diversion against the Know Nothings. The Union at Washington, and the Richmond Enquirer took the hint, and have kept up the war cry against Spain in full blast, till the recent extraordinary and mysterious backing down of the Union in reference to the naval mission of Commodore McCauley.

Now we have the solution of this mystery It is Marcy. During the administration of Van Buren, as everybody knows, Henry A. Wise, of Virginia, was the most violent and persevering of all the opposition members of Congress against Van Buren, Marcy and all concer Marcy remembers it. He may forget his friends. but he never forgets an enemy. So now, as we are informed, by a preconcerted arrangement in Washington, between Marcy and that staunch Van Buren democrat, Extra Billy Smith, of Virginia, and some others, the Cube question has been suddenly turned against Wise, in the official confession of that milk and water policy, which in Virginia is exactly cal. culated to throw the administration democracy into public contempt. The first object of Marcy in this is revenge; the second is to kill off Hunter, of Virginia, as a Presidential or Cabinet arpirant, as he has killed off Pierce, Buchanan. Mason and Soulé.

We are also assured that Marcy has sworn that, in the event of the defeat of Mr. Wise in Virginia, he shall not be rewarded for his troubles and labors with the mission to France. We call upon Mr. Cushing to say whether he has or has not heard Marcy declare, in the presence of a third person, that "no such public blackguard as Henry A. Wise made himself against Mr. Van Buren's administration, can expect any favors of this, as long as the triends

of Mr. Van Buren can prevent is." The Virginia election is only some four weeks off, and it is about time that Marcy's position towards Mr. Wise were fairly understood. Depend upon it there is treachery afoot, and Mr. Wise is upon a fool's errand. Was he not at the Baltimore Convention of 1852, and did ne not lead off for Buchanan? Inquire of Extra Billy Smith.

QUARRELS AMONG EDITORS.—It appears that when Mr. Seward agreed to a coalition with the temperance party in order to carry the State last fall, and everything looked favorable for that result, the two Seward editors in this city privately promised themselves a share of the oie. The senior of the two, whose labors on behalt of Mr Seward certainly entitled him to something, set his heart on the Governorship; the junior modestly contented himself with the Lieutenant Governorship. The first was disap pointed; the last obtained the prize he sought. Strange to say, instead of the feelings of brotherhood and amity which such a fraternity might be imagined to inspire, the contest was no sconer over than a war broke out between the editor who was not Governor and the editor who was Lieutenant. The war has lasted ever since. The following are its latest bulleting The Tribune says of the Lientenant Gover-

We bink that in the interest of public morality his (the Lieutenant's) base and slippery conduct requires to be held up to general contempt, and we have exposed it accordingly. As frequently happens in such cases, the culprit replies with personalities against gentlemen whom he believes to be connected with this journal. That may be the most convenient means of setting himself right with the public; possibly by abusing all the nen in town who have not given piecges contrary to their convictions, and volsted them afterward, he might in time restore his own reputation, and revive conditions in his political honesty—but we hardly believe it.

The Lieutenant Govergor, on the other hand,

considers that the course of the Tribune is unparalled in the history of the American press He says :-

It fabricated and published barefaced falsehoods about his (the Lieutenant Governor's) personal actions, designed and calculated to create an impression among its readers hostile to the integrity of his private character; it has been at once the most vecemous and the most releatless of hose who have made it their special business to malign his character and belie his conduct. No extremity of personal abuse has transcended its license, and no enermity of falsehood and injustice has been too great for its easy and familiar use.

Continuing in the same strain he winds up with a hope that the public will "pass sentence of indignant condemnation upon a snufflinpharasaical, malignant jealousy," meaning the

ealousy of the Tribune towards the Times. This is strong language on ooth sides. On the one we have the Lie atenant Governor of the State accused haseness, slippery conduct, dishonesty and what not; on the other we have the organ of the pious prohibitionists charge a with fa school, calumny, hypocrisy, End all sorts of mean vices. Naturally, one is suspicious of such very strong language.

At the same time it must be remembered that the editors of the Tribune and Times have known each other long, and had ample opportunities of forming a correct judgment on each others character. They are somewhat opposed now, and are likely to tell the truth. And n the whole, they may really both he right in what they say.

"THE LIFE OF SAM HOUSTON."-We have before us a neatly printed book of four hundred pages, bearing this title. Derby is the publisher, and has brought it out with "all the modern improvements" of maps and engravings. The title page also informs us that it is "the only authentic memoir" of the hero "ever published." Upon comparing this book, however, with another, entitled "Sam Houston and his Republic," by C. Edwards Lester, and published in 1846, we find the two substantially the same. But the old bonnet, fixed up accord ing to the new fashion, and tricked out with a liberal supply of ribbons and flowers, is just as good as new.

This work was brought out in 1846 to operate upon the Democratic Baltimore Convention of 1848. But the General and the book at that convention made but a feeble impression, for his time had not come. Gen. Cass was nomi nated without much difficulty. Again in 1852, when the field was open to all the availables Gen. "Houston and his Republic" were brought to bear upon the conflicting elements of the anxious democracy; but his time had not yet come. The brave old General, with all his gallant achievements, with all the romance of his most extraordinary, patriotic and useful career, remained among the scattering votes for a whole week, and towards the close of Saturday afternoon, the convention-pell-mell neck-or nothing-rallied upon Franklin Pierce.

But now the prospect looks brighter; the Know-Nothings are up and in motion, and Gen. Houston has two or three strings to his bow. He can again try the democracy at Baltimore, and if they decline his services, the Know-Nothings will probably accept them. With an eye uoon the Know-Nothings, we doubt not, his "life" is now republished. Its engravings betray its office. It is designed as the electioneering avant courier of the "hero of San Jacinto." for the great campaign of '56. It is an authentic work—it is "by authority." As a history it is admirably adapted to electioneering purposes, full of the most dashing, romantic and fascinating adventures, battles, victories, incidents, accidents, privations, and heroic philos ophy and endurance. It beats Amos Kendall's life of Gen Jackson, and Greeley's campaign life of Gen Scott, all hollow; and if it does not secure its hero the Presidency in 1856, then he will have to wait till 1860.

Of late we have been inclined to think that, with all the other outstanding candidates, even Gen. Houston will be set aside in 1856, for something entirely fresh and new in the Presidential course. It seems to us that the people the country. Hence the popular furore excited in every direction, with the calling out of such practical, matter-of fact, every day business men, as George Law and Cornelius Vanderbilt. At this moment "Live Oak George," according to six or seven hundred of our domestic exchanges, is far ahead of all competitors, and Commodore Vanderbilt is following close behind him at a most tremendous pace. Indeed, from present appearances, all the old and young lawyers and generals will te superseded in 1856 by some available man from the practical business and working classes of the community, by way of a change.

We perceive, however, that an appendix to this "Life of Sam Houston" suggests the idea of running him "on his own book." If we are to have a miscellaneous scrub race, so be it, and "the devil take the hindmost;" but if the Know Nothings have but a single candidate, and if the democrats should re-organize upon a good footing, and upon a good national ticket, outsiders will stand no better chance than heretofore. If General Houston cannot get some national nomination in '56, he is young and strong enough to wait till 1860. His fame will keep. The book will keep. Meantime, Derby will probably make a good thing of it; for, without disparagement to the patriotic services of General Houston, we may say that in point of romance and "hair-breadth escapes," this "Life" is scarcely second, in its thrilling details, to the "Courtship of Chevalier Wi-

NOT QUITE UP TO THE MARK.-The following amendments were added to the Simon pure Maine law at the last session of the Maine Legislature:-

gislature:—

If an expressman, cartman, porter, or any other person, shall carry a bettile, or cask, or demijohn of wins or other liquors, to a gentleman's residence, he is subject to a fine of twenty collars and cost for the first offerce. For the second offence, a fine and costs and birty days imprisonment. If any man carries in his own baggage or about his person a flask or any other vessel centaining liquor of any sort, to be used by him, the party doing so is made liable to a fine of thirty dollars and thirty days imprisonment.

So it expresses that we are not not sent tentile unit.

So it appears that we are not yet quite up to the mark of the Maine model. It has been said that our law applies to every man who may walk the streets with a glass of liquor in his stomach, the act expressly declaring that no liquors shall be carried about "except in the original packages." Unless this be the true interpretation of the law, it will need some patching to come up to the Maine platform. Why not call an extra session at once?

THE OPERA.—The management of the Academy of Mus'c announce that, in consequence of the illness of Signora Steffenone, the first performance of "Il Trovatore" has been postponed until Wednesday evening.

CANAL NAVIGATION.—The water will be let into all the New York canals to day.

The baby that gained the prize at the show in Ohio, last fall, was born in Canterbury, Eegland, from when the its father emigrates when it was only eleven months

THE LATEST NEWS.

BY MAGNETIC AND PRINTING TET GRAPHS.

Governor Reeder at Home.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS-TEE 7 AT HOME.

BY SQUATTERS—EXTRA REDITORY SUBJUGATED GOVERNOR. Easton, (Pa.,) April 30, 1855.

The Hon. A. H Reeder, Governor of Kansas, arrived recently, from the West, and met a very enthusiastic reception from his friends and neighbors. He reached spaburg at noon, and was there met and escorted se Court House Square, in Easton, by a large con of citizens of all parties, accompanied by the Easton band. On arriving at the Court House, Governor Reeder was welcomed by the citizens with hearty cheers, and a formal welcome then extended to him in an eloquent and geous, as well as able manner in which he had discharge ed the duties of his difficult and responsible office. He went into a hasty parrative of the growth and progress of the clave question, attributing its dangerou threatening character at the present time to the fanatical abolitionists at the North, but admitting also that wrong as the abolition ats themselves. He went through the old routine of apology for the South, saying that they had slavery entailed upon them, and asserting in full the broadest pro slavery claims, declared that Gov. Reeder had done his duty ably, and that he would and should be sustained both by Peansylvania and the country at large.

Governor Reeder in reply, expressed in feeling and elo quent terms the grateful impression made upon him by the warm and enthusiastic reception given to him by so the reports of fraud and outrage upon the part of confirmed the very worst statement of them which had preceded his arrival. He said his opinions on the subject of popular sovereignty had undergone no change; but that the conduct of the people of the border counties of the north of Missouri had astourded and amazed him by their reckless disregard of all laws, compacts and con-stitutions; that the Territory of Kansas, in her late lection, had been invaded by a regular organized army armed to the teeth, who took possession of their ballot boxes and made a Legislature to suit the purpose of the pro-slavery party. Kansas was subdued, subjugated and conquered by armed men from Missouri; but fight for their freedom, and the independence of their soil from foreign control or interference. The State of Missouri would be called upon to disavow all sympathy with these border ruffians. If she refused the South would be called upon to discountenance her. If the South refuse, the solemn duty would devolve upon the North to take up the matter, so that the rights of her sons who had settled in Kansas, on the faith of solemn compacts, shall be vincicated and sustained. He declared that the accounts of the fierce outrages and wild violen ces perpetrated at the election, published in the Northern papers, were in no wise exaggerated. He concluded by saying that Kansas was now a conquered country—con-quered by force of arms—but that her citizens were reolved never to yield their rights, and relied upon the North to aid them, by demonstrations of public senti-ment, and all other legal means, until they shall be fully

During his speech Governor Reeder was frequently and enthusiastically cheered by the large audience

From Washington. . TELEGRAPHIC-THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD CONVEN

The telegraph line erecting along the Wilmington and fanchester makes a continuous collateral railroad tele graph from Washington to Montgomery, Alsbams, and avoids the difficulties to wires along common roads. The Southern Railroad Convention has commenced its

TION.

session, R. R. Cuyler, President Georgia Central Rail-road, Chairman; L. J. Fleming, Superintendent Wil-mington and Manchester Railroad, Secretary. Sixteen wards are represented. A Committee was appointed to prepare a schedule between Washington and New Or eans, and to request the Postmaster General to suspen day mails without abating the annual compensa and report by the 22d of May

Awful Railroad Accidents. ONE MAN KILLED AND SIX OTHERS WOUNDE

SYRACUSS, April 30, 1355.

As the six o'clock accommodation train from Rochester over the old road was coming into this city about ten car from the track and down an embankm feet, smashing it to pieces. The car contained eight persons, only one of whom escaped injury. M. O. Wilder, a lawyer, of Canandaigua, was instantly killed: S. H. Ingersoll, of New York, was seriously injured; and Clinton Brainard, of New York; Wm. Hall and Z. Furman, of Skeneateles; Charles Isening and Joseph Lief, of Syracuse, and Mr. Becker, a brakeman, were badly hurt. A NARROW BECAPE.

PHILADRIPHIA, April 39, 1855. track this afternoon at Bell Road, in consequence of the reaking of the tongue switch, and one car was thrown entirely over the bank. No one was sericusly injured. The road was slightly damaged, but was soon repaired, and the trains are running again with their usual regularity.

Effects of the Liquor Law. ALBANY, April 30, 1855. The celebrated Sans Souci Hotel, at Ballston Spa, closed its liquor bar this morning.

The New Haven Snooting Affair. NEW HAVES, April 30, 1855. Richard Wight, who was shot on Saturday night by Willard Clark, was hving at nine o'clock this evening. It is now thought that he may possibly survive. He

recognised his father (from Newark, N. J.) to-day. Arrival of the Sloop-of-War Levant.

NORPOLK, April 30, 1855.
The United States sloop-of-war Levant has arrived at Hampton Roads, and been ordered to New York.

VETO BY GOV. GAMDNER-FRENCH SPOLIATIONS-WEATHER. Bosron, April 30, 1855. Gov. Gardner has vetoed the bill granting a State loan of one million dellars to the Vermont and Massachusetts

Railroad.

ing the justice of the claims upon the United States for French speliations, and denouncing the refusal of the United States to indemnify the parties rightfully interested in them, as a dagraceful repudiation of just obligations. The resolutions went into the orders of the The weather continues cloudy and quite cald.

Important Arrests at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 80, 1855. Benjamin A. Earle, Lorenzo Chapin, and Amasa Chapin have been arrested hereon a requisition from the Governor of New York, charged with obtaining money on false bills o' lading. A writ of habeus corpus was allowed to day by Judge Stiver, and the case will be heard on Wednesday. The prisoners in the meantime have been remanded to jail, bail being refuse.

The Case of Postmaster Kendall. BALTIMORE, April 30, 1855. New Orleans papers of Tuesday are received.

The arrest of Postmaster Kendall caused great com-motion. His examination was private, and the testi-mony against him is said to be of the strongest charac-ter. A motion was made before the Commissioner to set aside the affidavit, on the ground of insufficiency to

Opening of Navigation on Lake Champlai TROY, April 30, 1855. The steamers America and Canada have commence regular trips on the late, and connect with the Rens selaer and Sarat.ga Railroad. The steamer Francis Sal

ters is making regular trips between Burlington and Plattsburg, connecting with the Plattsburg and Montreal Railread. The lake is free from ice and navigation fairly The Ohio River.

PITTESURG, April 30, 1855.
The water in the channel of the river at this point is five feet one inch in depth, and is falling.
WHERELING, April 30, 1855.
The river at this point is in good navigable condition.
In the channel there is given feet of water. Markets.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK ROARD.

PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1855.

The money market is unchanged. Stocks are stead.
We quote Reading at 42%; Morris Canal, 14; Long Islant
Reilroad, 16; Penneylvania Railroad, 43%; Pennsylvan
State 5's, 86%.

New Onneys April 23, 1855.

State 5's, 86%.

New Onlians, April 29, 1855.

Our colten market is firm and prices tending upward, with sales to day of 3,000 bales. The receipts at all the Southern ports are new 235,000 bales less than at the same date last year. Molasses is selling at 30c, per gal.

The Literary World. The times appear to be un'averable to literature. In no previous season for many years have so few important books been announced by the trade as in preparation. It is complained, in all quarters, that since the spring sales the book business has been dull and its prospects discouraging. The few heavy works which are advartised for the ensuing summer and fall have, for the most part, been a long time under way. Thus, Lippencott's Universal Gazetteer, to be published in Philadelphia, has occupied half a dozen editors for as many years, and will have cost on its completion more than fifty thousand dollars. Such a work must of course be given to the works soon as finished. And the concluding volumes of the works of John Adams, and the works of Henry. of the works of John Adams, and the works of Wi caton, which are being printed in Boston, will be is wreaton, which are being printed in Boston, will be issued during the summer, whatever may be the aspects
of the market. But as a general rule, publishers will confine themselves to new impressions from old stereotypes,
and to new sovels, and such other productions as demand but slight investments of capital, until the overstock now on hand shall be partially exhausted, or a new year bring confidence and greater activity into all de-

partments of manufacturing and trade.

Mr. Irving's Life of Washington is to be published by subscription—the unparalleled success of Col. Benton's "Thirty Years in the Senate," which was sold only in this manner, baving revived the popularity of the " substem" for productions of common and erest. Whatever might be the fate of a scription system" new Life of Washington from another hand, there is no doubt that Mr. Irving's will have an immense sale. The illustrious author has had it in contemplation for nearly half a century, and it is not less than twenty years since he began writing it. It will be worthy of his fame and of that of his subject. The first of the three volumes of which it is to consist will be ready for de-

ivery in the present month. The author of "The Republican Court" is engaged upon a volume to be similar in its general character-estics, but far more splendid in artistic and mechanical execution, illustrative of "American Society, Colonial Provincial, and Revolutionery." It will be issued next year, in a large quarto, and among the por-traits with which it is to be embellished will be those of Mrs. Ben Franklin, Mrs. Robert Morris, Mrs. John Hancock, Lady Temple (daughter of Gov. Bowdoin and gran imother of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop), Mrs. Gen. Knox, Mrs. Gen. Greene, Mrs. Gerry, Mrs. Livingston, Mrs. Lee, Miss Vining (the most famous American beauty of the last century), Mrs. Middieton, Mrs. Rutledge, Mrs. Stockton, and other repre-sentatives of the old aristocracy of the country, and of the families made illustrious by participation in the civit or military affairs of the Revolution. The subject and material are extremely interesting, and the author will have little difficulty in producing a work of unequalled

popularity.

The venerable Prof. George Tucker, so well known to bistorical students by h s "Life of Jefferson," and other works, has just completed a History of the United States, upon which he has been occupied many years. Prof. Tucker is a Virginia democrat of the old school, and has been personally acquainted with the most distinon. His history will be in three octave volumes.

The long lost manuscript "History of Plymouth People and Colony from 1602 to 1646, by Governor Bradford," and Colony from 1602 to 1646, by Governor Bradford," which has recently been discovered in the Fulham Library of Oxford, England, will be published as soon as it can be properly edited, under the direction of the Massachusetts Historical Society.

Central America comes in for a share of attention

from authors commensurate with the general interest which it is attracting in the political and commercial world. Mr. Squier has in press "Notes on Central Ame-rica, particularly Honduras and San Salvador, their geo graphy, topography, population, climate, productions, &c , &c ," which will embrace the results of his recent

travels and explorations in those countries. The Rev. John S. Barry has written a new " History of Massachusetts," of which the first volume will appear in June and will embrace the period from the landing of the Pilgrims to the union of the two colonies under one

provincial government.

The Rev. John O. Choules, D.D., has nearly completed an elaborate work illustrative of one of the most important spechs in the history of France: a Life of the Admiral Coligny, embracing a minute account of the massacre of St. Barthelomew, and an Inquiry respecting the politi-cal pretensions and power of the Roman Catholic Church, which render such extraordinary assaults upon the rights of persons and States always probable where that church s in authority or possessed of a controlling influence.
Mr. Stephen Colwell, of Philadelphia, whose "New

Themes for the Protestant Clergy" made a sensation in the religious world two or three years ago, has in press an elaborate work on political economy

The Rev. Albert Barnes is almost as voluments. author as Cotton Mather; and whatever may be the

merit of his principal works—that series of commentaries upon the Scriptures by which he is best known in the religious and literary world—it cannot be de-nied that his success has been uniform and extraordinary. His numerous volumes of "Notes" are now universally read in this country and throughout the British empire than those of any other commenta-tor, living or dead. Mr. Barnes has just read the last ings",—originally published in reviews and other periodicals-and they will be given to the public immediately, in three volumes.

diately, in three volumes.

A new aspirant to authorship, and we venture to pre-dict a successful one, Mr. Samuel A. Bard, has in press a novel work entitled "Walkna, or Adventures on the Mosquito Shore," which will afford us some definite information regarding that hitherto semi mythical coun-try, besides the absorbing details of adventure which are necessarily incident to travels in such wild and romantic

regions. Mr. Charles G. Leland has in press "The Sketch Book of Me, Meister Karl," a work full of elegant wit, quaint humor, and the richest fruits of curious and amusing learning. It was commenced while the accomplished author was a resident graduate at one of the German universities, and some chapters of it which have ap-peared in a periodical eviace a genius as pleasing as various and peculiar.

Mr. Richard B. Kimball, whose "St. Leger, or the Threads of Life," is one of the most fascinating romances of our day, remarkable alike for scholarship, wisdom and dramatic interest, is spending the spring among the mountains of Switzerland, where he will com-plete the Sequel to St. Leger—describing the scenery of

his work from nature.
"Rate Aylesford," by Charles J. Peterson, is one of the best and most successful of American historical ro-mances. The revolutionary traditions of New Jersey abound in material for the novelist, and none of our adapting them to the purposes of literary art, than Mr. Peterson. "Kate Aylesford" is especially deserving of praise as a historical study; it would be difficult to find

praise as a historical study; it would be difficult to find a noval in which the costumes, manners, and temper of a past age are more carefully or truthfully reflected. Miss Alice Carey has in press, a new book entitled "Hollywood." The Poems of this popular authoross, recently published in Ticknor's series of American

recently published in Ticknor's series of American poets, have met with an extraordinary sale. Except Longfellow, probably none of our poets is more popular. Mrs. E. C. Kinney, wife of the editor of the Nowark Daily Advertice, (who, since he ceased to be charge de affaires of the United States at Turin, has resided at Plorence,) has sent home a poetical romance, entitled "Felicia," which will be published in this city in a few cays. Mrs. Kinney is unquestionably a woman of genius, and if her new work fulfils the promise of her earlier poems, it will be an addition to the permanent.

and best literature of the country.

Mrs. J. Holmes, authoress of "Tempest and Sunshine," has in press a novel entitled 'The English Orphans," which will be published in two or three weeks.

One of the most important additions made to religious

literature during the last year, is "The History of the Christian Church, by Dr. Charles Hase," of Jens, transated by Dr. Biumenthal, of Dickenson College. It is the most intelligible and interesting exhibition of the pro-gress of Christianity that has ever, perhaps, been pub-lished in a single volume, and it is likely for its brevity, perspicuity, and apparent fairness, to have a large pe

To Nervous Sufferers —A retired clove yman-restored to health in a few days after many years of great nervous suffering, is savious to make known the means of cure. Will sead free the prescription ured. 151-cd to the Rey, JOHN M. DAGNALL, 57 Fulton street. Eczekler.